(XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1618)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1776

LONDON, *June* 10.

WHATEVER alarm and dread our governors in the Weſt-Indies may be under, on account of the great force the French have there, the information from the Eaſt-Indies is equally important. The French have a larger force at the Mauritius, with no probable object for employment, but what muſt be hoſtile to us. One of the circars of Coromandel, brother to the nabob of Arcut, had taken five hundred French officers into his ſervice. This ſtep is not only material, but is very alarming to us, becauſe the Engliſh Eaſt-India company have the reverſion of the circar's territory. It is probably the view of the French court to prevent the territory coming into our hands, for it lies at the back of Pondicherry, and therefore they are ſecuring a timely poſſeſſion of it; and are beſides aſſembling a very conſiderable force to be ready to act as exigences may require. Be the view what it will, gen. Clavering is alarmed at it, and has ſent to the circar to requeſt, that he would diſmiſs the French officers from his ſervice. The circar has refuſed. Gen. Clavering has ſent, or preparing to ſend, a force to compel him. Is any ſtep more probable to bring on a war with France than this? By the time that the French miniſter can officially and oſtenſibly take this matter up, we ſhall be fully and deeply engaged in the preſent mad and impolitic war with America, in which, with all ſtrength, we are ignorantly deſtroying ourſelves.

In a letter from a Heſſian ſoldier, going to America, to his friend in town, is the following remarkable paſſage: "We are all coming to England, and ſhall be happy if I have an opportunity of coming to London to ſee you; if not, you will do me a particular pleaſure if you will come down to the port where we ſhall lay till we embark for America; for probably I ſhall never have another opportunity of ſeeing you again, as I intend to reſide in America; and many hundreds of my countrymen have reſolved to do the ſame, having taken leave of their country and friends for ever." By theſe reſolutions wiſe adminiſtration will pay dear for their hired troops, as by ſtipulation with the landgrave of Heſſe and the other German princes, we are to pay 30 pounds for every man who ſhall not return, and fifteen pounds for every diſabled man. Beſides theſe forfeitures, the expence of tranſporting each man to the continent amounts to upwards of that ſum. We are happy in every opportunity of congratulating the premier on the variety of his aſſertions, for the above extract proves to a demonſtration, that we muſt be in a moſt flouriſhing condition.

WATERTOWN, *Aug.* 26.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at Portſmouth, a prize ſhip of about two hundred tons burthen, mounting twenty guns, twelve of which wood. She was bound from the bay of Honduras for London, laden with mahogany and logwood, and taken by the Hancock and Franklin privateers.

By the eaſtern poſt we are informed that on Monday laſt arrived at Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, a veſſel from Holland, with dry goods, drugs, ſpices, &c.

The poſt from N°. Four informs us of a gondola, with about twenty-five men, being taken by the enemy in Lake Champlain.

Yeſterday morning a prize ſhip arrived ſafe in Marblehead, from Jamaica, laden with ſugar, cotton, &c. She was chaſed in by the Milford frigate, and another cruiſer, ſo near that one of the forts hulled one of the enemy's veſſels. We have not heard by whom ſhe was taken.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 22.

By a gentleman from Dartmouth we are aſſured, that a privateer belonging to Fair-Haven had taken a very large Jamaica ſhip, with ſeven hundred hogſheads of ſugar, two hundred hogſheads of rum, and a large quantity of cotton; this ſhip was ſo valuable, that the captain of the privateer, who was the beſt pilot for the eaſtern ſhore of any on board went on board the ſhip to carry her in, and was parted with by the privateer laſt Sunday week. The privateer is arrived with more priſoners than men belonging to her.

NEW-HAVEN, *Aug.* 28.

Laſt Monday paſſed our harbour, ſtanding to the weſtward, two frigates, the Niger of thirty-two guns, capt. Talbot, the other is ſaid to carry twenty-eight guns, alſo a large brig of ſixteen or eighteen guns, who had in company two ſmall veſſels ſuppoſed to be prizes. They left the Engliſh fleet, near New-York, laſt Friday ſevennight, and it is probable will remain in the Sound, to interrupt our communication with the army at New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 3.

In CONGRESS, *Aug.* 26, 1776.

WHEREAS, in the courſe of the preſent war, ſome commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers of the army and navy, as alſo private ſoldiers, marines, and ſeamen, may loſe a limb, or be otherwiſe ſo diſabled, as to prevent their ſerving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may ſtand in need of relief:

Reſolved, That every commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer, and private ſoldier, who ſhall loſe a limb in any engagement, or be ſo diſabled, in the ſervice of the United States of America, as to render him incapable, afterwards, of getting a livelihood, ſhall receive during his life, or the continuance of ſuch diſability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer or ſoldier ceaſes; to be paid by the committee as hereafter mentioned.

That every commander of any ſhip of war, or armed veſſel, commiſſioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or ſeaman, belonging to the United States of America, who ſhall loſe a limb in any engagement, in which no prize ſhall be taken, or be therein otherwiſe ſo diſabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, ſhall receive during his life, or the continuance of ſuch diſability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer, or marine, or ſeaman, ceaſes, to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But in caſe a prize ſhall be taken at the time ſuch loſs of limb, or other diſability, ſhall happen, then ſuch ſum as he may receive out of the net profits of ſuch prize, before a dividend is made of the ſame, agreeable to former orders of Congreſs, ſhall be conſidered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly.

That every commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer, and private ſoldier, in the army; and every commander, commiſſion officer, warrant officer, marine, or ſeaman, of any of the ſhips of war or armed veſſels, belonging to the United States of America, who ſhall be wounded in any engagement, ſo as to be rendered incapable of ſerving in the army or navy, though not totally diſabled from getting a livelihood, ſhall receive ſuch monthly ſum towards his ſubſiſtence, as ſhall be judged adequate by the aſſembly, or other repreſentative body of the ſtate, where he belongs or reſides, upon application to them for that purpoſe, provided the ſame doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided, That no commiſſion officer, non commiſſioned officer, or private ſoldier, in the army; commander, commiſſion officer, warrant officer, marine or ſeaman, of any of the ſhips of war, or armed veſſels, belonging to the United States of America, who ſhall be wounded or diſabled as aforeſaid, ſhall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unleſs he produce to the committee, or officer appointed to receive the ſame in the ſtate where he reſides or belongs, or to the aſſembly or legiſlative body of ſuch ſtate, a certificate from the commanding officer who was in the ſame engagement in which he was ſo wounded, or, in caſe of his death, from ſome other officer of the ſame corps, and the ſurgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ſhip of war, or armed veſſel engaged in the action in which any officer, marine, or ſeaman, received his wound, and from the ſurgeon who attended him, of the name of the perſon ſo wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ſhip of war, or armed veſſel, to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

That it be recommended to the ſeveral aſſemblies or legiſlative bodies of the United States of America, to appoint ſome perſon or perſons in their reſpective ſtates, who ſhall receive and examine all ſuch certificates as may be preſented to them, and regiſter the ſame in a book, and alſo what ſupport is adjudged by the aſſembly or legiſlative body of their ſtate, to thoſe whoſe caſe requires but a partial ſupport, and alſo of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of ſuch diſabled perſon, or ceaſing of ſuch allowance, and ſhall make a fair and regular report of the ſame quarterly, to the ſecretary of congreſs, or board of war, where a ſeparate record ſhall be kept of the ſame.

That it be recommended to the aſſemblies, or legiſlative bodies, of the ſeveral ſtates, to cauſe payment to be made of all ſuch half pay, or other allowances, as ſhall be adjudged due to the perſons aforenamed, on account of the United States.

Provided, That all ſuch officers and ſoldiers that may be entitled to the aforeſaid penſion, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garriſon duty, ſhall be formed in a corps of invalids, and ſubject to the ſaid duty; and all officers, marines, and ſeamen, of the navy, who ſhall be entitled to the penſion aforeſaid, and ſhall be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy, or any department thereof, ſhall be liable to be ſo employed.

Auguſt 28, 1776.

Reſolved, That there be an inſpector or inſpectors ſufficiently qualified to judge the goodneſs of gunpowder, who ſhall examine every caſk of gunpowder manufactured, or to be purchaſed on account of the United States, by the moſt approved method of aſcertaining the quality of gunpowder, the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors to receive one eighth part of a dollar for every hundred weight of powder he or they ſhall ſo examine.

That no gunpowder be received into the public magazine, for the uſe of the United States of America, or delivered from the powder-mills for that purpoſe, but ſuch as has been approved of by the public inſpector, as to its quickneſs in firing, ſtrength, dryneſs, and other neceſſary qualities.

That the inſpector mark each caſk approved with the letters U. S. A. and ſuch other marks as are neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts of gunpowder.

That every maker of gunpowder, mark every caſk in which he ſhall pack his gunpowder with the firſt letters of his name.

That gunpowder be put into no caſks but ſuch as are well ſeaſoned and dry.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates of America, to cauſe ſuitable inſpectors to be appointed to examine and determine the quality of all gunpowder manufactured within their juriſdiction, and that no perſon be allowed to vend any gunpowder manufactured in any of the ſtates of America, unleſs the ſame, in the judgment of ſuch inſpector, ſhall be of ſufficient quality; and to make ſuch laws for executing this, or any other regulations for promoting the manufacture of good gunpowder, as to them may ſeem moſt convenient.

That the continental agents be empowered and required to inſpect, or appoint ſome ſuitable perſon or perſons to inſpect, all gunpowder manufactured or purchaſed in, or imported into, the reſpective ſtates wherein they reſide, on account of the United States, except in thoſe ſtates where an inſpector is appointed by congreſs.

By order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

Saturday's poſt brings us the agreeable intelligence of gen. Waſhington having effected a ſafe retreat for our army out of Long-Iſland, in ſpite of the great numbers in that commanded by Howe. They have brought every thing off with them, except ſome very large cannon, which they ſpiked up, and a few out ſentries. In the ſkirmiſhes, which have been for theſe ſeveral days paſt, the enemy have loſt upwards of a thouſand, and we not much more than five hundred. They have ſent a flag of truce, offering to exchange gen. Sullivan and lord Stirling for two generals they have miſſing, but as we have them not, it is ſuppoſed they are killed. The manner in which our retreat was performed reflects the higheſt credit upon our commander in chief, and the officers in general.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 30.

"In a council of war held yeſterday, it was determined that our lines on Long-Iſland were not tenable, and therefore the council concluded to evacuate them.

"Lord Stirling and gen. Sullivan are priſoners. Gen. Howe allowed gen. Sullivan a flag, by which he informed us of this, and that he was politely treated."

Extract of a letter, dated Cape François, Auguſt 10.

"Although our government appears here in a profound tranquillity, letters of undoubted authority juſt arrived from France inform us, that an armament is now fitting out at Breſt of twenty ſail of the line, twelve frigates, and fourteen thouſand land forces, and it is preſumed their deſtination is for this place. I think this armament will occaſion no uneaſineſs to your continent, as France has from the beginning ſhewn ſuch a partiality in favour of your cauſe, and now does in a more open manner. You have none but zealous friends in this iſland, and if there are any tories, they are from your parts here. The American veſſels have our ports open to them, and they will be protected."

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, dated Auguſt 27.

"Our fleet, conſiſting of 3 ſchooners, a large ſloop, 4 gondolas, and 4 galleys, now lie in Lake Champlaine, near Crown Point, and expect to ſail in 3 days, and lay in a narrow paſſage of the lake, to prevent the enemy from paſſing. We have information, that the enemy are on their way to this place from St. John's, they have no other craft than battoes; if they come, I truſt we ſhall give them a warm reception, as our fleet is well fitted and manned. We have now at Ticonderoga about 3500 effective men, and more coming in daily: the fort and every height and point about it is well fortified. Beſides we have the command of the lakes."

Extract of a letter from Long-Iſland, Auguſt 28.

"Yeſterday's occurrences no doubt will be deſcribed to you various ways: I imbrace this leiſure moment to give as ſatisfactory an account as I am able. A large body of the enemy that landed ſome time ſince on Long-Iſland, at the end of a beautiful plain, had extended their troops about ſix miles from the place of their firſt landing!—There were at this time eleven regiments of our troops poſted in different parts of the woods, between our lines and the enemy, through which they muſt paſs if they attempt any thing againſt us. Early in the morning our ſcouring parties diſcovered a large body of the enemy, both horſe and foot, advancing on the Jamaica road towards us; I was diſpatched to gen. Putnam, to inform him of it.—On my way back I diſcovered as I thought our battalion on a hill coming in, dreſſed in hunting ſhirts, and was going on to join them, but was ſtopped by a number of our ſoldiers, who told me they were the enemy in our dreſs—on this I prevailed on a ſerjeant and two men to halt and fire on them, which produced a ſhower of bullets and we were obliged to retire.

"In the mean time the enemy with a large body penetrated through the woods on our right, and center or front, and about nine o' clock landed another body on their right, the whole ſtretching acroſs the fields and woods between our works and our troops, and ſeading out parties, accompanied with light horſe, which harraſſed our ſurrounded and ſurpriſed new troops, who however ſold their lives dear: our forces then made towards our lines, but the enemy had taken poſſeſſion of the ground before them by ſtolen marches. Our men broke through parties after parties, but ſtill found the enemy's thouſands before them. Col. Smallwood's, Atlee's and Haziet's battalions, with General Stirling at their head, had collected on an eminence and made a good ſtand, but the enemy fired a field piece on them, and being greatly ſuperior in number obliged them to retreat into a marſh, and finding it out of their power to withſtand about 6000 men, they paſſed through the mud and water to a mill oppoſite them, their retreat was covered by the ſecond battalion which had got into our lines.—Col. Lutz's and the New-England regiments after this made ſome reſiſtance in the woods, but were obliged by ſuperior numbers to retire.

" Colonel Miles's and Broadhead's battalions, finding themſelves ſurrounded, determined to fight and run; they did ſo, and broke through Engliſh, Heſſians, &c. and diſperſed horſe, and at laſt came in with conſiderable loſs. Colonel Parry was early in the day ſhot through the head, encouraging his men. Eighty of our battalion came in this morning, having forced their way through the enemy's rear, and came round by way of Hell-gate; and we expect more, who are miſſing, will come in the ſame way."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Pennſylvania forces, dated New-York, Auguſt 31.

" I am but juſt come to this place, after a fatiguing time. Laſt Tueſday morning about daylight, we found the enemy beginning their march for our lines; we with our little army went to oppoſe them, on which a bloody battle enſued; we were ſurrounded by them on all ſides and had ſeveral times to fight our way through.---It was a continued battle from a town about three miles off, called Flat-Buſh, until we got into our lines.--- We have loſt a great many men and officers---I cannot give you the particulars, but our men and officers fought nobly; we were overpowered by numbers. I cannot learn that we had more than 3000 men in the field, and they had at leaſt 10,000. Col. Miles and Col. Atlee were made priſoners in the engagement."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Royal Savage, in Lake Champlain, dated Auguſt 21, 1776.

" To-morrow (wind and weather permitting) we ſail towards St John's, where we may ſoon expect to come to action. Our fleet conſiſts of 1 ſloop, 3 ſchooners, 4 galleys, and 7 gondolas, the whole well officered and manned, and under command of General Arnold. If we meet the enemy, doubt not but we ſhall ſupport our charge."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Sept. 1.

" Laſt Monday morning we went over to Long-Iſland, and about midnight we were alarmed by the return of ſome of our ſcouting parties, who adviſed us that the Engliſh were in motion, and coming up the iſland with ſeveral field pieces. It was generally thought not to be the main body, but only a detachment, with a view to poſſeſs themſelves of ſome advantageous heights. Upon which near 3000 men were ordered out, conſiſting chiefly of the Pennſylvania and Maryland troops, to attack them on their march. About ſunriſe we came up with a very large body of them. The Delaware and Maryland battalions made one party. Col. Atlee, with his battalion a little before us, had taken poſt in an orchard and behind a barn, and on the approach of the enemy he gave them a very ſevere fire, which he bravely kept up for a conſiderable time, until they were near ſurrounding him, when he retreated to the woods. The enemy then advanced towards us, upon which lord Stirling, who commanded, immediately drew us up in a line, and offered them battle in the true Engliſh taſte. The Britiſh army then advanced within about three hundred yards of us, and began a very heavy fire from their cannon and mortars, for both the balls and ſhells flew very faſt, now and then taking off a head. Our men ſtood it amazingly well, not even one of them ſhewed a diſpoſition to ſhrink.

" Our orders were not to fire until the enemy came within fifty yards of us, but when they perceived we ſtood their fire ſo coolly and reſolutely, they declined coming any nearer, although treble our number. In this ſituation we ſtood from ſunriſe to twelve o'clock, the enemy firing upon us the chief part of the time, when the main body of their army, by a rout we never dreamed of, had entirely ſurrounded us, and drove within the lines, or ſcattered in the woods, all our men, except the Delaware and Maryland battalions, who were ſtanding at bay with double their number. Thus ſituated, we were ordered to attempt a retreat, by fighting our way through the enemy, who had poſted themſelves, and nearly filled every field and road between us and our lines. We had not retreated a quarter of a mile before we were fired upon by an advanced party of the enemy, and thoſe upon our rear were playing upon us with their artillery. Our men fought with more than Roman virtue, and, I am convinced, would have ſtood until they were ſhot down to a man. We forced the advanced party, which firſt attacked us, to give way, thro' which opening we got a paſſage down to the ſide of a marſh, ſeldom before waded over, which we paſſed, and then ſwam a narrow river; all the time expoſed to the fire of the enemy. The companies commanded by capts. Ramſey and Scot were in the front, and ſuſtained the firſt fire of the enemy, when hardly a man fell.

" The whole of the right wing of our battalion, thinking it impoſſible to paſs through the marſh, attempted to force their way through the woods, where they were almoſt to a man killed or taken. The Maryland battalion has loſt two hundred and fifty-nine men, amongſt whom are twelve officers. Captains Veazey and Bowie, the firſt certainly killed; lieuts. Butler, Steret, Dent, Courſey, Muſe, Prawl; enſigns, Courts and Fernandes; who of them are killed, or who priſoners, is yet uncertain. Many of the officers loſt their ſwords and guns. We have ſince intirely abandoned Long-Iſland, bringing off all our military ſtores.

" Generals Sullivan and Sterling are both priſoners. Cols. Atlee, Miles and Piper, are alſo taken. There are about a thouſand men miſſing in all. We took a few priſoners. By a lieutenant we took, we underſtand they had about 23,000 men on the iſland that morning. Moſt of our generals were on a high hill in our lines, viewing us with glaſſes. When we began our retreat, they could ſee the enemy we had to paſs through, though we could not. Many of them thought we would ſurrender in a body, without firing. When we began the attack, general Waſhington wring his hands, and cried out, *good God, what brave fellows I muſt this day loſe!* Major Giſt commanded the Maryland battalion, the colonel and lieutenant colonel being both at York. Captains Adams and Lucas were ſick. The major, capt. Ramſey, and lieut. Plunkett, were foremoſt, and within forty yards of the enemy's muzzles, when they were fired upon by the enemy, who were chiefly under cover of an orchard, ſave a few that ſhewed themſelves and pretended to give up, clubbing their firelocks until we came within that diſtance, when they immediately preſented and blazed in our faces; they entirely overſhot us, and killed ſome men away behind in the rear. I had the ſatisfaction of dropping one of them the firſt fire I made. I was ſo near I could not miſs. I diſcharged my rifle ſeven times that day as deliberately as I ever did at a mark, and with as little perturbation."

GEORGIA.

By his excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Eſq; *preſident and commander in chief of the ſaid province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the preſent ſtruggle for our invaluable rights and liberties in this province, makes it requiſite to give every encouragement to all ſuch perſons who are willing to enter into the ſervice of their country, and our provincial congreſs, at their laſt meeting, having taken the ſame under conſideration, and being willing and ready to promote the welfare of every friend to the American cauſe, have thought fit to reſolve, " that all perſons enliſting in the ſervice of this province, who do faithfully ſerve in the preſent conteſt, until a peace ſhall be concluded with Great-Britain, or ſhall ſerve three years in the preſent war, ſhall be entitled to 100 acres of land in this province; and ſhould any of the aforeſaid men be killed in defence of this province, his wife or family ſhall be entitled to the ſame," I do therefore iſſue this my proclamation, declaring that every man who ſhall inliſt in any of the troops of horſe, or companies of foot, raiſed for the defence of this province, and ſhall ſerve agreeable to the terms above-mentioned, ſhall be entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land, as aforeſaid; and in caſe of accident, his wife and family ſhall receive and enjoy the ſame emolument.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Savannah, the 12th day of July, 1776.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

By his excellency's command,
EDWARD LANGWORTHY, ſec.

" *Sir, Auguſta, July* 3, 1776.

" I take the liberty of incloſing your excellency the copies of two depoſitions which came by expreſs from major Williamſon yeſterday, likewiſe a copy of an intercepted letter from Henry Stuart, to the frontier inhabitants of North-Carolina and Virginia.

" I am afraid the emiſſaries of government have at laſt accompliſhed their helliſh deſigns with the Cherokees, yet I believe they may have miſtimed matters, as I hope we ſhall be able to give them a good drubbing before they can get aſſiſtance from the king's troops or any other nation.

" Laſt night major Williamſon had upwards of a thouſand men embodied, and in a few days expect to have five, when they intend marching immediately into their nation. Should this happen, your excellency will doubtleſs ſee the neceſſity of having ſome force on the frontiers of this province. I ſhall order the draught that has been made of this regiment to Broad River and Ogechee as ſoon as poſſible, but not to go over the line till I receive your excellency's orders, which I ſhall wait for with impatience. I ſhall likewiſe be glad to know how far we are to act in concert with the Carolinians, or if we are only to guard our own frontiers. I have not heard from the Creeks for ſome time paſt. The laſt accounts were favourable. I mentioned to your excellency ſome time ago our intention of carrying two Indians to Ninety-ſix, which I did; they ſaw a poor fellow ſuffer death, and we have ſent them off to their nation, perfectly ſatisfied. I am, with due reſpect, your excellency's very humble ſervant,

R. RAE.

To his excellency A. Bullock, Eſq;"

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six diſtrict.

" Perſonally appeared Aaron Smith, ſon of capt. Aaron Smith, of Little River, in the ſaid diſtrict, planter, who being duly ſworn maketh oath, that this morning, about day-break, a number of Indians, about eight or ten in number, came to his father's houſe, and killed him and Lorick Smith his ſon, and fired upon him and his brother, who made their eſcape, and that he believes all the reſt of the family are killed.

" *Signed,* AARON SMITH."

Sworn before me this firſt day of July, 1776, eight o'clock in the morning.

(Copy.) JOHN PURVES, J. P.

N. B. This Little River is in South-Carolina, ſix miles from the Indian Land.

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six diſtrict.

" Before me, John Purves, one of the juſtices of the peace for the ſaid diſtrict, perſonally appeared David Shettroe, of Keowee, who being duly ſworn maketh oath, that yeſterday morning, about a quarter of an hour before the firſt cock crew, two Indians came to his houſe on the river bank, near fort Prince-George, and called to him to get up, which he did, and opened the door, when they came in and aſked for water, which he gave them. The youngeſt of the two, named the Glaſs, deſired them to make ſome fire that they might ſee; the other named the Tarapin; as he went to the chimney to blow up the fire, the Glaſs laid hold of him, and told him he was his ſlave, that it was very bad times, the white people were going to break out, and he ſhould not run away from him; then the Tarapin ſtept up to an old man named William M'Teer, who was lying on the floor, and told him he was his ſlave, and muſt go along with him. They drove this deponent and Mr. M'Teer before them until they came to the houſe of Mr. James Holmes in Keowee, where he ſaw a great number of the Lower Towns Cherokee Indians, where they had taken Mr. Holmes and his wife, and a white child priſoners; alſo Thomas Holmes, John Lammas and his wife, and two of their children (boys) and a man that had gone to Enrokee on buſineſs. That while he ſtaid there they alſo brought one Garrick, and a man that came from Rocky Run, priſoners. That the Indians took all Mr. Holmes's effects, drank as much rum as they choſe, and then ſtove a hogſhead, and let the rum that was in it run out; that about dawn of day the Indians drove all the white people out of the houſe, and ſent a party up the river with them to guard them, except this deponent, who ſtaid and ſaw them plunder Mr. Holmes's houſe. The fellow who took this deponent priſoner gave him two deer ſkins, told him to make ſhoes for himſelf, to walk over the hills to Mr. Cameron, for he muſt go with them there; that during his confinement one Ratcliffe, a white man, kept riding about among the Indians, laughing and ſcoffing at the priſoners, that an Indian fellow told him, that George Harris, a half breed, was gone down to inform the king's people over Saluda, to come to join the Indians, to help to fight for the king; that the Indian, who pretended to be this deponent's maſter, ſending him to hunt a horſe for him to ride, about two hours before ſunſet yeſterday, he made his eſcape from them; farther that he ſaw them bring ſeveral guns, hatchets and ſundry other effects, the property of Edward Wilkinſon, Eſq; to the houſe where he was taken, and that he was in the employ of Edward Wilkinſon, Eſq; and that he cannot write.

Signed. his
DAVID † SHETTROE.
mark

Sworn before me this 30th day of June, 1776.

JOHN PURVES, J. P.

" *Gentlemen,*

" Some time ago Mr. Cameron and myſelf wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas and incloſed you a talk we had with the Indians reſpecting the purchaſe which is reported you lately made of them on the river Wattaga, Nolachuky, &c. We are ſince informed that you are under great apprehenſions of the Indians doing miſchief immediately; but it is not the deſire of his majeſty to ſet his friends and allies the Indians on his liege ſubjects, therefore, whoever you are, that are willing to join his majeſty's forces, as ſoon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's ſtandard, ſhall find protection, and their families, and be free from all danger whatever; yet, that his majeſty's officers may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in his majeſty's juſt right, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, and every one that is deſirous of preventing inevitable ruin to themſelves and families, immediately to ſubſcribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majeſty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called on, to appear in arms in defence of the Britiſh right in America, which paper, as ſoon as it is ſigned, ſend to me by ſome ſafe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be deſirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of inſult or danger, inform them that his majeſty will immediately land an army in Weſt-Florida, march them through the Creek to the Chickaſaw nation, where five hundred warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by Chote, who have promiſed their aſſiſtance, and then to take poſſeſſion of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia; at the ſame time that his majeſty's forces make a diverſion on the ſea coaſt of thoſe provinces. If any of the inhabitants have any beef, cattle, flour, pork or horſes to ſpare, they ſhall have a good price for them, by applying to us as ſoon as his majeſty's troops are embodied.

I am, yours, &c.

HENRY STUART."

Wattaga.

This day Nathan Read came before me one of the juſtices of Wattaga, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that a ſtranger came up to Charles Roberſon's gate yeſterday evening, who he was he did not know, and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.

JOHN CARTER.

Sworn before me the 19th of May, 1776.
Atteſt. JAMES SMITH.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, July 21, 1776.

" You are undoubtedly informed before this that that deteſtable villain, Stuart, has prevailed upon the Cherokees to take up the hatchet againſt our countrymen; this however does not in the leaſt intimidate us. Our people march forth againſt the ſavages with all the alacrity and cheerfulneſs you conceive, and with a full determined reſolution to extirpate the whole tribe. The damage done to us by them is yet trifling. A number of the heads of the tories in this province, when they heard of the breaking out of the Indians, wrote to our governor, and told him that they never dreamt the king would deſcend to ſuch low and diabolical deſigns, that they were now willing to do every thing in their power to aſſiſt their brethren in America. Theſe are men of influence on the frontiers, and will be very uſeful againſt the Indians.

July 27. " In a little bruſh with the Indians the other day, our people were ſucceſsful, killed, wounded and took priſoners a conſiderable number. Colonel M'Intoſh, of Georgia, with a party of his regiment, went out a few days ago to reconnoitre the ſituation of the two young Wrights, who are poſted on St. Mary's river, which ſeparates Florida from Georgia. When he came within two miles of their fort, he was fired, on from an out poſt of theirs, our colonel returned the fire, killed one and took nine priſoners, upon which the fort fired an alarm gun; the man of war below hearing this, immediately detached a barge with a lieutenant and nine men, all theſe the colonel thought proper to ſeize upon. In the brig lately taken here with Highlanders on board was found about £. 600 ſterling worth of goods.

July 31. " There is now an expedition determined on to Florida, where the enemy have about 1000 men poſted at St. Auguſtine."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 30.

By Mr. William Harriſon, in nine days from Fort Pitt, we have advice, that capt. John Hingſton, with a number of ſettlers, arrived from Licking creek, near the Kentucky, the very day he left home. Capt. Hingſton gave the following account: That one James Cooper, and another perſon, a Dutchman, being on their way to a buffalo lick, were fired upon by a couple of Indians, who ſhot down Cooper, and frightened the Dutchman's horſe ſo that he flung him. His foot hanging in the ſtirrup, one of the Indians made up to him, to tomohawk him; but, although in that diſadvantageous ſituation, he found means to aim his gun ſo well (which he never quitted) as to ſhoot the ſavage dead on the ſpot, and, ſeeing the other Indian making up to him, he diſengaged himſelf from his own horſe, mounted Cooper's, and got clear off to the inhabitants. Upon his arrival, many of the Kentucky ſettlers immediately went about forting themſelves at Boonſborough and Harwood's town; and numbers agreed to come into the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, with capt. Hingſton.——Mr. Harriſon likewiſe informs, that Mr. Jacob Hite, who lately removed from Berkeley county to

the neighbourhood of the Cherokee country with his family, and a large parcel of negroes, was murdered at his own house by those savages, with most of his slaves, and his wife and children carried off prisoners; his son, who was in the Cherokee country, was likewise murdered:—The Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, had not met with our commissioners, although two expresses had been sent to them for that purpose, and returned without any answer. A third express was sent off, but had not returned.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 12.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Carroll, barrister, and Samuel Chase, Esqrs. delegates for this county in Convention, having received instructions from their constituents, directing them in the formation of a government, to vote for measures, in their opinion, incompatible with good government and the public peace and happiness, resigned their seats in Convention, and on Wednesday last a new election was held for this county: on Saturday afternoon the polls were closed, and John Hall, B. T. B. Worthington and Samuel Chase, Esquires, were declared and returned duly elected.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at the house of Mr. John Thomas in Frederick county, departed this life, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, JOSEPH POTTS, esqr. attorney at law, of Berwick upon Tweed. His amiable manners, and the uprightness of his conduct, during a residence of several years in this province, had gained him the respect and esteem of all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, by whom his early death is sincerely lamented——Agreeable to his own desire his remains were decently interred in a burial-ground of the people called Quakers

On the death of Mr. [illegible] STERRET, who was killed in the engagement on Long-Island.

I.

WHY throbs my heart? ah!—whence that sigh!
That sudden damps this cheerless hour?
Is STERRET dead? Relentless Death, ah!—why!
So soon a victim to thy sullen pow'r?

II.

Could not his virtues [illegible] on that day
From Death's [illegible] embrace?
Ah!—no! his virtues did his [illegible] betray,
And led him eager to that fatal place.

III.

Ah luckless spot!—that did the world bereave
Of worth encreasing to such height—
Ah luckless spot!—that caus'd a friend to grieve
His STERRET lost for ever to his sight.

IV.

Alas! how fleeting are our youthful joys,
My STERRET's death can tell—
Call'd forth to action by the public voice,
He willing fought—and nobly fell.

V.

Oft hand in hand we've eager trac'd the wood
Thoughtless and void of anxious care,
Together oft in youth we've stemm'd the flood,
Nor knew—nor thought of trouble near.

VI.

Adieu ye scenes of happiness—adieu—
Which oft we joyous did explore,
Now, STERRET 's gone for ever from my view—
Ah!—scenes of happiness no more.

In CONVENTION, September 6, 1776.

WHEREAS the time limited by law for the receipts and inspection of tobacco at the public warehouses is expired, and it being represented to this Convention, that, in order to promote the interest of the good people of this State, it is immediately necessary that the inspectors should continue to receive, inspect, and deliver out, all tobaccoes that may be brought to the said warehouses:

RESOLVED, That the several inspectors of this State shall continue to receive and inspect all tobaccoes brought to the said warehouses on or before the tenth day of November next, and the inspectors shall also at any time deliver out the tobaccoes, already inspected or so to be inspected, for exportation, without any oath being previously taken by the master or any other officer of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be exported, or the skipper of the craft to whom the said tobacco shall be delivered, in consequence of the act of assembly for the inspection of tobacco, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

That any person or persons, who might act as inspector or inspectors at any warehouse, on qualifying him or themselves as such, may, on taking the oath of inspector, be and continue inspector or inspectors until the tenth day of November next.

That where any persons have been chosen by the vestries to be inspectors, and would not act as such without a warrant from the governor for the time being, the council of safety, or other executive branch of the government of this State for the time being, may authorize any person so chosen to act as inspector.

That in any case where no person hath been chosen to be inspector [illegible] the said act for the inspection [illegible] the council of safety, or other executive branch of the government of this State for the time being, may appoint and commission such good substantial planter as they may think fit and proper, residing in the neighbourhood where he is to act, and being well skilled [illegible] act as inspector; and so [illegible] there shall otherwise be no inspector at any warehouse, because of refusal or refusals to act, or the person or persons who might act, being out of this State: Provided every such person to be appointed inspector be first recommended as such by at least twenty reputable planters, and more, if the said inspectors shall continue such by virtue of the said appointments, beyond the said tenth day of November next, that every of them, before they act as such, take the oath of office.

That the public shall not be liable in any event for the tobacco which may be carried to any of the warehouses before the said tenth day of November, nor shall any inspector be liable to make good any such, if the same happen to be destroyed by enemies, or be otherwise lost without the negligence of the inspector.

That no inspector, who shall act in virtue of these resolutions, shall be entitled to any salary or allowance, other than two shillings and sixpence currency for every hogshead of tobacco he shall inspect, which shall be paid to him at the time of his delivering his note for such tobacco: And there shall also be paid to the several inspectors for warehouse rent, at the time of delivering out such tobacco, one shilling per hogshead, to be accounted for by them to the proprietor of the warehouse, or the public respectively.

ORDERED, That one hundred and eight copies of the above resolutions be immediately printed, and transmitted to the several counties of this State.

Sept[illegible] 1776.

RESOLVED, That the commanding officers of the several battalions of militia in Prince-George's, Frederick, Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Caroline counties, be requested to call their battalions together as soon as possible, and that the field officers of the said counties respectively, select companies of volunteers as follows, to wit—Prince-George's one, Frederick three, that is one in each district thereof, Anne-Arundel two, Baltimore two, Harford two, Cæcil three, Kent two, Queen-Anne's two, and Caroline one; that each company consist of 68 privates, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, one drummer, and one fifer, under the command of a captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign.

That each company be armed out of the arms belonging to the battalions of their counties respectively, which shall be [illegible] and borrowed, or paid for, at the [illegible] owner, by the Council of Safety [illegible] arms cannot be procured from the militia, any of the field officers may impress and appraise arms necessary to equip each company, which shall be paid for by the Council of Safety.

That to encourage the immediate march of the militia, a bounty of three pounds, and one month's pay, be advanced by the Council of Safety to each non-commissioned officer and private.

That the field officers of each battalion recommend the commissioned officers for each company to this Convention, or in their recess to the Council of Safety, for their approbation; which officers so to be recommended shall be made known to the militia before their enrollment.

That the committees of observation of any of the said counties where there shall be no field officers to any battalion therein, be required to carry the above requisition into execution in their respective counties and districts.

That the Convention, or in their recess the Council of Safety, form the said companies of volunteers into battalions and appoint the field officers.

That the Council of Safety take every measure in their power to furnish and equip the said companies with all necessaries, to expedite and to prepare carriages and provisions for their march.

That the said companies be enrolled until the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by Congress, and receive continental pay from the day of enrollment.

That the companies of militia so to be raised be enrolled in the counties and districts where they are directed to be raised as aforesaid, and not of inhabitants of other counties or districts.

That if any company of militia shall offer themselves, they shall be allowed to go into the service under their present officers, if the present officers or any company, a considerable number of their company, choose to go and shall be able to fill up the number by enrollment of others, such company may march under such officers.

That a warrant issue to capt. Andrew Hines of Frederick county, to enrol a company of men for the flying camp service, on the same terms as the other militia, and that commissions issue to him and other proper commissioned officers by the Council of Safety.

That the president transmit copies of the above to each of the said counties and districts by express, and that money be advanced by the Council of Safety, to such person in each of the said counties and districts, as they shall think proper, [illegible] months pay and the proclamation of arms, as above directed.

RESOLVED, That the committees of observation for the several counties and districts in this province, the several committees of correspondence, committees for licencing suits, do continue to act, with the powers heretofore vested in them, until the first day of December next.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.
September 2, 1776.

LABOURERS are much wanted to work on the intrenchments at Annapolis. The Council of Safety will give three shillings and six-pence per day, or four pounds ten shillings per month.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION. July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, common money, be paid by the council of safety, for every bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money, per bushel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public [illegible] be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province, and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their [illegible] which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

DR. FENDALL is now in this city, on his way home, and proposes staying in it a week. Those who are disposed to apply may [illegible] him at the coffee-house.

September 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 4th instant, a likely middle sized dapple grey horse, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock with two letters imperfectly, has a hanging mane and switch tail, has old shoes on before, one of which is loose, and his hoofs much grown; he is about six years old, paces naturally, gathers quick, and goes with great life and very pleasant; was brought from Lancaster last [illegible] It is said he was seen on Saturday last between Mr. Warfield's plantation and Mr. Meek's at the head of Severn. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to me in Annapolis shall receive twenty shillings reward, and no questions asked.

tf THOMAS HYDE.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in said book, drawn by Messr. William and Robert Molleson, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whose-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

tf [illegible] DAVID [illegible].

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, September 10, 1776.

LOST on Friday last, between Severn ferry and Whitehall, a black leather pocket book, tied with a leather string, wherein was a receipt, given the subscriber by Charles [illegible] for the sum of £. 36. Also sundry small papers and accounts, and upwards of twenty pounds in cash, eleven pounds whereof were separated from the rest, in order to pay away, of the following bills, viz. one seven dollar bill congress money, two six dollar bills of Maryland convention money, two two dollar bills of ditto, two ten shilling bills of ditto, the remainder not remembered. It is hoped the same has happened into honest hands, so that the subscriber may get it again. Whoever brings said pocket book to the subscriber, with its contents, shall be entitled to the above reward and thanks.

w2 [illegible] JAMES COOPER.

THERE is at the plantation of William Doveler, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle [illegible], branded on the near thigh HO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, possessed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muslin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuse to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurse a young child, or be an assistant to a lady in her house, if she would take the trouble of teaching her method. Any lady this will suit will please to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 1, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my fulling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the subscriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, and my old friends in particular, that it is in good order at this time. Those who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the neatest and best manner, and with quick dispatch, by their humble servant,

w2 [illegible] CASSANDRA DUCKER.

August 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

[illegible] ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

August 16, 1776.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash,

THE remaining part of the deceased's estate; consisting of some household furniture, live stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

w6 [illegible] JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that [illegible].

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan Soper, in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in the ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

w3

THERE is at the plantation of James Tannehill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off but[illegible] with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

STOPT by the subscriber, a gold mourning ring with black [illegible] and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the same is desired to apply to

WILLIAM FARIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Charles county, Maryland, August 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the instant, two indented Irish servants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, has short black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable scar on his left arm by the bite of a horse, being an ostler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a striped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and several old white shirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has short black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and several old white shirts, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of washed ditto, a white shalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewise forge passes, as they have since their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they passed by Piscataway. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or thirty shillings for either, besides what the law allows.

3w [illegible] HENRY SMITH.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for sterling cash or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA's DESIRE, situated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleasant, containg 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and garden paled in; together with a kitchen, milk house, two 50 feet tobacco houses, corn house, stables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of sale. At the same time will be offered for sale some stock and plantation utensils. Should the purchaser incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Stewart's [illegible] be allowed for payment.

w4 [illegible] JOSEPH WARD.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are [illegible] and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

July 23, 1776.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and [illegible] of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home by

tf ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 22th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home or give information of her, so that she may be had again, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servants men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-[illegible] wears his hair tied: had on and took with [illegible] country linen shirt and trousers, cotton ja[illegible] dyed brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one or[illegible] shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and [illegible] worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

June 28, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemaker's tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward; for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

tf JOSEPH [illegible].

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.